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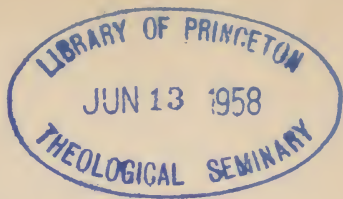








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THE

# AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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T H E

# African Repository.

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## THE ISSUE.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY finds itself embarrassed in its important work by the insufficiency of its means. The field of its labors is wide, but might be vastly extended with profit. It can use well, and with permanent advantage, all the funds placed at its disposal.

The expenditures were heavy to ship and settle the two hundred and forty-three select emigrants who left our shores a few weeks ago for Liberia. And since their departure we have received applications from many of their relatives and friends for passage as soon as possible. Other earnest letters have reached us within the last few days from South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, wanting to know how large a company each writer may form in his own immediate region, and at how early a day they can comfortably be accommodated. In the fifty-five years' experience of the Society, there has probably not been a single instance in which so many new applicants have come forward so soon after an expedition has sailed.

No agency has been used by the Society to induce emigration; none was necessary, as all the movements since the war looking to removal abroad have been purely local and spontaneous. Intelligence from well-to-do persons in Liberia, and the desire to better one's condition—the motive which annually brings a quarter of a million of Europeans to America—are the operating causes upon hundreds of thoughtful and enterprising colored mechanics and farmers in all portions of the United States. Their right to go where they freely choose no disinterested person can consistently call in question; and every enlightened and genuine friend of the race will readily admit



that all such merit sympathy and pecuniary aid in their heroic endeavor.

Liberia needs intelligent population. Her Government cordially invites emigration, and has made provision to give each family twenty-five acres of land in fee simple on their arrival. They carry with them the benefits of civilization and religion, and become a power for good there: thus economically and efficiently working to elevate, cultivate, and evangelize benighted Africa.

With these facts before us, what shall we do? Much larger means are necessary if we are to closely follow the leadings of Providence. The Society should be prepared in this practical and powerful way to go forward—blessing two races and two continents. We invoke the believing prayers of the Christian and the good wishes of the philanthropist, earnestly inviting their cheerful, prompt, and liberal gifts.

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#### SAMUEL J. MILLS AND COLONIZATION.

The Rev. Samuel J. Mills was, for the extent and value of the influence which he exerted, one of the most remarkable men of the present century. The Rev. Dr. Griffin, of Newark, who knew him well, speaking of the Society formed by Mills and his associates at Williams College, and afterwards transferred to Andover, says: "I have been in situations to *know*, that from the counsels formed in that sacred conclave, or from the mind of Mills himself, arose the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Bible Society, the United Foreign Missionary Society, and the African School under the care of the Synod of New York and New Jersey; besides all the impetus given to Domestic Missions, to the Colonization Society, and to the general cause of benevolence in both hemispheres." And such has been the general judgment of the Christian world concerning him. The fact that such a man was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society, is strong presumptive evidence of the goodness of its original design.

It is already well known, that his report of his researches in the Southern and Southwestern States and Territories called attention, at Andover, decidedly, to the condition of our colored population, and led to the appointment of the committee of Mills, Burgess, and Lord, to devise and promote measures for their benefit; that public attention was called to the subject by that committee through the press; that Mills had procured the establishment of the African School at Parsippany, New Jersey; that he was at Washington when the Society was formed, and was one of its original members; that, in com-

pany with his friend Burgess, he visited Africa as the Society's agent, on a voyage of exploration, and died at sea on the return voyage. In his letter, inviting Prof. Burgess to accept the appointment as his colleague in exploration, he wrote: "My brother, can we engage in a nobler enterprise? We go to make freemen of slaves. We go to lay the foundation of a free and independent empire on the Coast of poor, degraded Africa. It is confidently believed by many of our best and wisest men, that if the plan proposed succeeds, it will ultimately be the means of exterminating slavery in our country. It will eventually redeem and emancipate a million and a half of wretched men. It will transfer to the Coast of Africa the blessings of religion and civilization, and Ethiopia will soon stretch out her hands unto God."

On his death, at sea, his papers relating to the voyage of course remained in the hands of his colleague. Among them was a small roll of memoranda, giving an account of his movements on his journey to Washington, to aid in forming the Society, and afterwards, nearly to the day of his embarkation. It was evidently compiled from memory, aided by records of dates and leading facts, and was intended for documentary use, but not fully prepared for the press. The abrupt termination of the narrative, with no mention of a few of the last days before sailing, indicates that it was never quite finished. It was probably written on the voyage, as some of the last pages contain only entries of expenses in London and Sierra Leone.

These memoranda are interesting, not only as is all information about the origin of great movements, but as throwing light on some hitherto obscure portions of our history. The fact that Mills and Finley had "conversed together" on Colonization, "previously" to their journey to Washington, brings the New Jersey movement into direct connection with that at Andover. The facts concerning Paul Cuffee, and his previous acquaintance with Mills, bring him and his voyage with emigrants to Sierra Leone into more intimate relation to our movement than has hitherto been known; though further information on that point is still needed. We learn how Mills labored, after the Society was formed, to keep it alive and get it into action. We learn who were the authors of two pamphlets, published at that time at Washington, one of which is erroneously conjectured, in the last report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, to have been by Dr. Burgess. We learn something, but would like to learn more, of the history of the celebrated letter of Thomas Jefferson to John Lynd in 1811. Who was John Lynd? We see how the movements for Colonization were associated, as another part of one great system, with plans for the education of colored youth in the United States, and of youth from the Sandwich Islands and other heathen lands, for usefulness in their own countries, at the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, Connecticut. We find, in short, that the Colonization Society was, in the minds of its Northern promoters, an integral part of one great system of agencies for the conversion of the world to Christ; and that they found in the leaders of the Southern movement, with which they became allied, nothing antagonistic to their great design. More than this is well known to be true of those Southern allies; but perhaps more is not conclusively proved by these memoranda.

It has been represented that Mills died in consequence of a cold, taken on his last visit to Paul Cuffee, and aggravated by the climate of England. His own language shows that his exposure on that visit only "confirmed" a cough which he already had; doubtless, as the subsequent history of his health clearly proves, symptomatic of an already seated pulmonary consumption.

The journal of Mills, from February 2, 1818, when he left London for Africa, to May 22, when the Coast of Africa was receding from his view on his return voyage, may be found in the appendix to the Second Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

J. T.

MEMORANDA BY SAMUEL J. MILLS.

*October, 1816.*—On my return from Boston to New York, I engaged with Mr. Harvey in correcting the proof-sheets of the "Narrative of the Five Owhyhean Youth." A part of the time I was engaged in distributing the Constitution and Address of the American Bible Society, &c. After being detained in New York about two weeks, I concluded to act in the Middle States as agent for the Board of Directors of the African School, and received a certificate of my appointment from the Secretary of the Board, the Rev. Dr. E. D. Griffin, Newark.

At Newark I was informed that the Rev. Mr. Finley had gone on to the seat of Government for the purpose of aiding in measures to colonize the free people of color in these States in Africa or elsewhere. This circumstance was gratifying to me on two accounts. I was in hopes that I should have his assistance in collecting funds for the African School, should I meet with him in the city of Washington, as he was one of the Directors of the Board. I also wished to render all the assistance in aid of the Colonization plan. We had previously conversed together on this subject.

I left Newark on Friday, and went on to New Brunswick. Mr. Robbins and Mr. Harvey were there. A part of Saturday was spent with Mr. Huntington, in calling upon a number of his parishioners, conversing on the subject of the African and Mission Schools. Mr. H. appeared ready to aid both objects as far as he had ability. Considerable was said about forming an association among people of color in aid of the former. I left the plan for such an association with Mr. H. Brother Robbins and myself went on to Princeton, where we spent the Sabbath. I saw Doctors Green, Alexander, and Miller, with whom we conversed on the best means for obtaining support for the schools. The gentlemen expressed their approbation of the objects. Dr. G. said he was ready to contribute to both, but did not at that time.

Monday evening Bro. Robbins and myself came on to Trenton. The next morning Bro. R. went on to Philadelphia. I



remained in Trenton, and became acquainted with Mr. How. I left with him a number of copies of the "Narrative," and Addresses of the Board of the African School. We thought it would be best to give the people an opportunity to become acquainted with the objects before application was made to obtain funds for either.

On Tuesday I came on to Burlington, tarried over night with Mr. Boudinot, left pamphlets with him, but received no aid for either object. He seemed not to have made up his mind on the comparative importance of the objects. He expressed an earnest wish to have schools established for the instruction of native Indian children. I became acquainted with Dr. Wharton. I found he had a copy of the Spanish Bible, the same edition with the one in Yale College library. This Bible may hereafter be of service to the Managers of the American Bible Society. I do not know of a third copy in the country. The edition is that of Cassidore Renza, 1659, if I do not mistake.

On Wednesday I came to Philadelphia. Put up with Mr. Robbins, at Mrs. Edwards's. I remained in Philadelphia until the Saturday of the next week. During this time—ten days—I called, in some instances with Bro. Robbins, upon six of the Presbyterian ministers; likewise upon Bishop White and Dr. Staughton; made them acquainted with the object I had in view, which was, to exert an influence in favor of the African and the Mission Schools, but particularly the former; distributed Addresses and Narratives, &c. The gentlemen generally approved of both objects, but said it was an unfortunate time to attempt collections. They doubted whether much would be obtained at that time.

I called upon Mr. Ralston and Mr. Henry. They did not think it best to make an effort until a more favorable season. Mr. Gallaudet was at that time soliciting for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. We concluded, however, to make an effort, desperate as the times were. Mr. R. called upon a number of men to obtain aid for the Mission School. He had some success. A few persons subscribed on his paper about seventy-five dollars. I called upon a few persons, and obtained about the same sum. Bro. R. concluded to go on to Charleston by water, and I to pursue my course to Baltimore. Left Philadelphia early in December.

Before I left the city, I saw the Rev. Mr. Snowden, and some of the other Directors of the African School established in the city. Mr. S. expressed his fears that the school proposed to be established under the direction of the Synod of New York and New Jersey would subvert theirs in Philadelphia. I informed him that I thought it would be calculated to improve it, and would place it on a firmer foundation.

I brought over to Dr. Janeway, from Dr. Griffin, a letter. Dr. G., in his letter, requested Dr. J. to examine three or four young men of color for the purpose of entering under the care of the Board of Directors of the African School. During my stay, Dr. J. and Dr. Neill attended to the examination of three young men. They concluded to recommend two of them. Dr. J. accordingly wrote to Dr. G., stating their qualifications. I wrote to Dr. G. on the same subject.

The African School was very generally approved by persons belonging to the different religious denominations with whom I had an opportunity to converse. I doubt not a very considerable collection will be made in this city hereafter in aid of it.

Saturday I came to Wilmington, Delaware; put up over the Sabbath with Dr. Read; preached for him a part of the day, and attended an evening meeting. I presented one of the objects to the people, but did not make a collection or attempt to obtain subscribers. I distributed some of the Addresses, and left twenty-four copies of the Narrative with Mr. Porter, a bookseller. I propose to make exertions to obtain some aid on my return.

Monday came on to Havre de Grace. On Tuesday arrived in Baltimore. I tarried two days at Baltimore, and went on to Washington. Some of my acquaintances at Baltimore advised to this course, as it was their wish that the case of the Sandwich Islanders should be brought before the General Government; and it was their belief that Government or Congress would aid in defraying their education.

I arrived at the city of Washington about the middle of December. On my arrival at that place I saw the Rev. Dr. Finley, Mr. Caldwell, and others, with whom I was previously acquainted. I soon became acquainted with a number of gentlemen belonging to Congress. I made Mr. Pitkin and Mr. Dana acquainted with the condition of George Tamoree, and the other youth. They thought it best to make the President acquainted with the case of George particularly. They had some conversation with him on the subject. They likewise consulted with Mr. Crawford, and found a disposition in them to favor the application, if George and one of his companions could be placed at West Point Military Academy. Letters were written to Mr. Evarts and Dr. Worcester and also to Gov. Treadwell on the subject.

Upon my arrival in the city I found that the subject of colonizing free people of color was considerably discussed. A pamphlet was published in a day or two after my arrival, written, I believe, by Mr. Caldwell or Mr. Finley, on the subject, entitled "Thoughts on the Colonization of Free People of Color." A meeting was appointed to be held in a day or two, for the pur-

pose of forming a Colonization Society. A number of gentlemen of the first respectability had become interested in favor of the object.

[Here the writing of these memoranda seems to have been interrupted, and on resuming it on another page, some of the facts already mentioned were repeated, with some additions. J. T.]

The latter part of December I arrived at Washington. The same day I arrived there I called upon Mr. Caldwell. He informed me that there was to be a meeting the succeeding day, to consider the expediency of forming a Colonization Society, and there would be a prayer-meeting this evening to implore the Divine blessing on the effort contemplated. Only a few friends were invited to the meeting, and but few attended. The Rev. Mr. Finley appeared to be much engaged in favor of the proposed Society. The evening was an interesting one to me.

The proceedings of the different meetings for forming a Society and adopting a Constitution are published in the "View of Exertions," &c. A pamphlet was printed and circulated, entitled "Thoughts on Colonization." This pamphlet was prepared, I believe, by Mr. Finley and Mr. Caldwell.

I spent the remainder of the winter and part of the month of March in Washington and vicinity and in Baltimore. During that time I prepared a pamphlet for the press, entitled "A View of Exertions lately made for Colonizing the Free People of Color," &c., containing part of the Address of the Board of Managers of the African School. Two thousand copies of this pamphlet were printed at the expense of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society. I sent some of the copies to gentlemen residing in the different States and Territories, from Portland, in the district of Maine, to Detroit, St. Louis, New Orleans, round to Savannah, and to the principal towns on the seaboard.

During the month of March, I addressed a letter to Judge Washington. I told him that if the Colonization Society were disposed to send an agent to England and Africa, on a mission of inquiry, I would engage in their service. I was in part induced to make this offer, lest the excitement which had been produced in favor of colonizing the Free People of Color should subside without producing any happy effects. I was encouraged to proceed from the signs of the time. I gave to Judge Washington a copy of the Missionary report made by Mr. Smith and myself.

Having done all in my power to aid the designs of the Colonization Society, I left Washington the latter part of March, and went on to Richmond, in Virginia, for the purpose of soliciting funds for the Foreign Mission School. It was thought

best, by some of the most judicious persons with whom I conversed, to present the Mission School, rather than the African, in Virginia. I found no cause to regret this arrangement. After remaining two or three weeks in Richmond, I went to Norfolk, from there to Petersburg, and by way of Richmond to Fredericksburg and Alexandria. I spent about three months in Virginia, and received for the Mission School, at the different places I visited, about \$1,500. Near \$500 of this sum was collected by ladies in the several towns I visited. I took occasion frequently, during my stay in Virginia, to speak to influential persons, the editors of newspapers, and others, on the Colonization plan. I was led to think the sentiments of the people generally in favor of the effort. At Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Fredericksburg, considerable was said on the propriety of forming Auxiliary Colonization Societies, and it was the belief of some of the most influential characters in several places that such societies would be organized in a short time. I distributed the pamphlet printed at Washington in the different places where I called.

At my request, Mr. Ritchie, of the Enquirer, Richmond, inserted in his paper some of the doings of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society, which he had before omitted. He published also an extract of a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to John Lynd, some years ago, on the subject of colonizing the Free People of Color on the Coast of Africa. I furnished him with the manuscript. It was given me by Capt. Paul Cuffee. He obtained a copy of this letter in London some years since.

The latter part of June I returned to Washington. Conversed with Judge Washington and other members of the Board on the prospects of the Society. I was given to understand that it was their intention to send me as their agent to Africa by way of England, to obtain information relative to the state of the West Coast of Africa, as soon as funds could be secured to the Society of a sufficient amount to warrant the measure.

At this time, July 1, 1817, but very little money had been raised for the Society's use. The most favorable season for collecting in Washington had passed by. If, when the Society was first organized, during the sitting of Congress, exertions had been made to receive subscriptions, no doubt considerable sums would have been obtained. But no active persons appearing to solicit at that time, the most favorable season was lost. I do not suppose that more than \$100 had been subscribed on the Society's papers from the first of January to the first of July. The expense of printing the pamphlet before referred to, and other papers, had amounted to near this sum. Mr.



Caldwell had taken upon himself the responsibility of seeing these charges defrayed, though probably relying on the Society for remuneration.

A Society was formed called the New Jersey Colonization Society, but a few weeks after the formation of the original Society at Washington. But it does not appear that the Society had made any considerable collection.

This being the state of affairs on the first of July, the President of the Colonization Society and other members were desirous that exertions should be made in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, to form Auxiliary Colonization Societies, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. I was requested to act as the Agent of the Society for this purpose in the cities named above. I therefore went on to Baltimore and spent two or three weeks in that place in exertions to aid the formation of a Society. I had received from the Committee of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society a letter of introduction to Col. Howard and General Smith, Vice Presidents of the American Society, requesting their aid for the purpose of forming a Society and raising funds.

A meeting was appointed by the gentlemen named above, to be held the 8th of July, for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a Society. The citizens were desired to attend. I informed Mr. Caldwell of the time of meeting, and expressed a hope that he would, with Mr. Key, attend. At the time appointed a Constitution was adopted by a very respectable meeting, and the prospect with respect to funds was favorable. Committees were appointed to visit the several wards for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions. The officers of this Society were chosen the early part of the month of August.

After the adoption of the Constitution of the Society, I went on to Philadelphia, by the way of Wilmington. I remained at the latter place two or three days. During my stay, I conversed with certain men of influence on the subject of forming a Colonization Society in that place. It was thought best to postpone the consideration of the subject until the citizens of Philadelphia had manifested a disposition to favor the object.

I remained two or three weeks in Philadelphia. The Committee at Washington wrote to Robert Ralston, Esq., one of Vice Presidents of the Parent Society, requesting him to use his exertions to assist in raising funds for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the contemplated mission. They proposed the formation of an Auxiliary Society. Mr. Ralston expressed his readiness to use all his influence to effect the desire of the Committee. He thought it best for me to see a number of the citizens of influence and engage their services. I called

upon many of the ministers; upon some of almost all the different denominations. Those with whom I consulted were uniformly friendly to the design. I conversed also with a number of the most respectable laymen. Those whom I saw were generally disposed to aid the object. It was thought best to appoint a meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a Society. The sixth of August was the day designated for this purpose.

At the time appointed, a respectable number of the citizens convened. The subject was discussed somewhat at large. [See miscellaneous pieces inserted in a Blank Book.]

At this meeting a committee was appointed to present a Constitution for the adoption of the citizens at a subsequent meeting, to be held on the twelfth instant. The Constitution was adopted at the time proposed, and the officers elected. Mr. Caldwell, of Washington, attended the meeting held on the sixth instant.

I wrote to Mr. Burgess on the subject of going out with me to England and to Africa.

From Philadelphia I went on to Trenton. Had some conversation with the Rev. Mr. How and Judge Southard on the state of the New Jersey Auxiliary Colonization Society. I found that little had been done to obtain a subscription in aid of its object. The gentlemen referred to above appeared anxious that measures should be taken to increase the funds of the Society, but thought that the present was not the best time to urge the object. They engaged, however, that they would do all they could to secure the object.

I then went on to Princeton, and had some conversation with the Professors of the Theological Seminary. Dr. Alexander appeared to be much interested in the Colonization plan.

From Princeton I went to New York. I conversed with a number of gentlemen on the subject of forming a Colonization Society. I saw Dr. Romeyn, Dr. Macleod, Mr. Spring, Mr. Caldwell, and a number of other persons. It was the general opinion that the season was not a favorable one for forming a Society, as during the month of August and the early part September many gentlemen of influence and wealth were absent from the city. Although the persons whom I saw approved the design, they chose, for the reason stated above, to defer the attempt for some weeks.

I then went directly on to Boston, where I arrived the latter part of August, perhaps the 20th. As Governor Phillips was one of the Vice Presidents of the American Colonization Society, I made a number of attempts to see him, for the purpose of conversing with him on the subject of the formation of a

Society in that city. I did not, however, succeed. He was from the city a part of the time during my stay there, and at other times so occupied with engagements that I had no opportunity to secure an interview with him. I consulted, however, with Mr. Homes, Mr. Tyler, Henry Gray, Dr. Morse, Rev. Mr. Dwight, and others on the subject. I found some of the gentlemen disposed to favor the object. Dr. Morse engaged that he would converse with Governor Phillips on the subject, and use his influence to have a Society formed. As my stay was short, I had not a fair opportunity to learn the state of public sentiment on the subject.

I afterwards called at Salem and Andover. Those persons with whom I conversed generally approved the Colonization plan. At Andover I mentioned the proposed object of my visit to Africa to the students of the Seminary. They appeared much interested. Some of them remarked that there would be missionaries, no doubt, ready to assist a colony, should one be established in Africa.

From Andover I returned to Boston, and went from thence to Westport, for the purpose of seeing Paul Cuffee. But a few weeks before I went on to Boston I had received a letter from Cuffee, in which he stated he was very unwell, though I did not suppose him to be dangerously ill. But, on my arrival at Taunton, I was informed that it was doubtful whether he was then alive. From this information I thought very likely that I should be able to have but little conversation with him. I concluded, however, that I would go and see him. I arrived at Westport on the evening of the 28th, and called at Paul Cuffee's the morning of the 29th of August. I found him very ill. When I went in, he was sitting up in his bed. His daughter was sitting behind him, to hold him up. I addressed him: How do you do, friend Paul? He knew me at once, but was not able to speak but in a low tone of voice. I expressed my regret at seeing him so unwell, and took a chair by the bed. He very soon whispered to his son, and directed him to see that my horse was taken care of, and breakfast provided for myself. I requested him to give himself no concern on my account. His brother John, some years older than Paul, was present. To him I stated the object of my visit, which was to consult with Paul, and obtain advice from him relative to the best way of proceeding in my mission to Africa, &c., &c. But as circumstances were, it was thought best not to ask any questions. Paul, however, distinctly understood my desire. He soon spoke to his son in a low tone of voice, and directed him to hand me his manuscript papers, containing an account of his last voyage to Africa, and other facts. I spent part of the day in looking over his papers, and took some extracts

from them, and during the day had considerable conversation with John and some with Paul. I endeavored to ascertain from the latter what were his religious views. If I understood him, he expressed a hope of pardon and acceptance with God, through the merits of the Saviour. The family said he had enjoyed during his illness a very peaceful, happy state of mind. Appearances were such as gave me much reason to hope that he was indeed a Christian. I informed him that I should wish to pray with him and family before I left. He expressed his assent to the proposal. The family were called together, and we had a solemn season of prayer: For a notice of his death, see miscellaneous papers.

On my way to Westport I very much impaired my health. It was very early in the morning of the day that I left Boston to go to Westport. The stage was so open as to expose me to the cold air, which was exceedingly chilly. I went on to a village a few miles below Taunton in the stage. I then left the stage, which proceeded to Newport, and expected to obtain a horse to carry me to Westport, which was twelve or fourteen miles distant from the main road. I did not, however, succeed in obtaining a horse. I then walked on eight or ten miles. I succeeded in engaging a person to take me the rest of the way (four miles) to Westport. This last distance we went after sunset. The weather was damp, with some rain, which added to the cold I took in the morning. Upon arriving at Westport, I put up for the night at a very poor public house, and slept in damp sheets. The next morning I was sick, and continued sick for some days, though I still kept on my course, except one day. But my cough was confirmed by this exposure.

From Westport I returned by way of Providence to Boston, and was at the latter named place on the third of September, the day the missionary brethren were ordained. The same day Mr. Dwight was ordained at Park street Church. Though my severe indisposition prevented my enjoying the day as I should hope to have done in other circumstances, still it seemed to me a kind of jubilee; a kind of "Blow the trumpet, blow;" a calling of the nations from enmity to love, from the service of the devil to the service of the living God. The performance of the choir of singers was admirable. I doubt not it was a blessed day to many. The services were long, but still the people attended through the day with great apparent satisfaction.

I was in hopes of meeting with Mr. Burgess, to whom I had written on the subject of his going with me to Africa.

From Boston I came on to Hartford in company with Brother Swift. I there received a letter from Brother Burgess, stat-



ing that he should be at New Haven at the Commencement, and signifying that he had no engagement which would forbid his acting on the mission I proposed, should all things favor it.

From Hartford I went to Torrington, and spent Sabbath with my dear aged father. I had the happiness of seeing my sister from Cornish there.

On the tenth of September I was at New Haven, at the Commencement. I there saw a number of my acquaintances and brethren in the ministry. Brother Burgess agreed to go on with me to New York, and wait until we should learn the decision of the Board of the American Colonization Society, relative to sending out a second agent. I received letters from Mr. Caldwell while at New York, but it was not until late in October that the determination was attained to send out a second agent.

During my stay in New York I was occupied much of my time in setting forward an auxiliary Colonization Society in that city. The time for the first meeting was appointed, but I had instructions to leave for Washington a day or two before it was held, and did not stay to attend it. During my stay in New York, I called upon many of the principal characters of the city—Col. Rutgers, Gen. Clarkson, — Jay, esq., Griffin, &c., and upon the ministers of all denominations. I was generally well received, and the object I presented was approved. I preached for the Rev. Mr. Spring, from “Blessed is the people who know the joyful sound,” and addressed a congregation assembled in Mr. Whelpley’s church on the first Monday evening in October. I preached to a congregation of people of color also, and attended some other meetings.

While we were at New York, I proposed to Mr. Burgess that he should write a memoir of Capt. Paul Cuffee. He complied with my request. I helped him to some facts. We visited together the sister of Paul Cuffee, residing in New York. I proposed likewise to Mr. Burgess that a series of numbers should be written on the subject of Colonization, and engaged to give him all the assistance I could. He commenced writing the numbers. We went to Mr. Z. Lewis, and requested him to insert them in his paper, and he readily consented. I called upon the editor of the *Columbian*, and requested a like favor from him, as I was leaving New York. He said he would insert the numbers in his paper. Four or five numbers were printed, and they would probably have been increased, had not Mr. Burgess left New York at the time he did.

I went on to Washington, and on my way saw Mr. Ralston and other gentlemen in Philadelphia, and stated the want of funds for the support of the mission. Mr. Ralston, who is always ready on such occasions, said that he thought it not

best to urge the subscription round at that time. He had no doubt but that the citizens of Philadelphia would give their decided approbation and cheerful aid to the object hereafter, but at present it would be better to defer the application.

When I arrived at Washington, I found that it was not likely that we should go out to England in the Franklin, as had been proposed. I was informed that Mr. and Mrs. Rush had expressed their regret that we were not to go with them. But it seems that some of the Heads of Departments had consulted together, and concluded that it would not be best for the Administration to take this step at present. They conceived, probably, that it would be considered a kind of pledge that they intended to support the design of the Colonization Society, and they were not prepared to give this pledge.

I expect that Mr. Adams was principally instrumental in inducing the President and others not to favor the sailing in the Franklin. I became acquainted with Mr. Adams on the way from New Haven to New York. He was on board the boat. I found he considered the Colonization plan as of very doubtful character. At least, he did not think Mr. Wilberforce would give it his approbation, and seemed to think it would be opposed in England, (London.)

[The remaining pages relate wholly to pecuniary transactions, preparatory to the voyage, and to expenses in London and Sierra Leone. J. T.]

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### AFRICA FOR THE AFRICAN.

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BY PROFESSOR E. W. BLYDEN.

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Africa is the negro's home. No foreign race has ever been able to expel him from it. Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Persians, Romans, Vandals, Arabs, have all brought war into Africa—have all, from time to time, made descents upon the continent or settled on its coasts; but none have been able to penetrate the inter-tropical regions, and take possession of the negro's home. In modern times, Anglo-Saxon and Celt have formed colonies on all parts of the coast, but they have been able to make no marked advance into the interior. In North America, European pressure has well-nigh destroyed the native races. In Australia and Tasmania they have literally withered away before the footsteps of foreigners. In New Zealand, they are being exterminated. In Africa alone has the destructive influence of European colonization failed to interfere with the growth of the aboriginal tribes. Whole tracts of country, depopulated by the slave-trade, have, in their defenceless state,

withstood the colonizing cupidity of the white man. They await the advent of their rightful and natural owners, now in exile.

And it is gratifying to notice that, since the war, the views of the leading negroes of the United States in regard to Africa are undergoing considerable modification. Their objection to the Colonization Society as a pro-slavery instrument has been swept away. The storm of controversy has subsided, the atmosphere is clearer, and the outlines of the superstructure which the Society has been aiding to erect on these shores for the glory of Africa can be more distinctly appreciated. It is now seen that it is no dark prison or charnel house, in which healthy souls have been immured, happy lives embittered, and bright lives darkened; but a wide, invigorating, and ever-expanding scene, where noble negro minds receive unfettered development, free from the foul fancies and false doctrines which were invented in the long years of slavery, to trample upon their nature and outrage all its sweet humanities.

An able writer,\* in recent numbers of the *Christian Recorder*, a leading organ of the colored people in the United States, in a series of weighty articles, stamped with power of thought, practical knowledge, and peculiar fairness, has been forcibly addressing his brethren on the subject of their duty to Africa. We admire the frankness, cordiality, and love of race exhibited in the articles, and the clearness, candor and promptitude with which Mr. Whipper faces the question of the hour. We say the question of the hour, because it is not difficult to foresee that the inevitable result of the training which negroes are receiving now, in all parts of the United States, will be to turn their attention to Africa. They will feel more and more the force and correctness of the following remark, made by Mr. Everett: "*It is unfortunate for the cause of Colonization that it has been considered mainly in direct connection with the condition of the descendants of Africa in this country. But great as this object is, it seems to me subordinate to a direct operation upon Africa itself; the regeneration of which, I cannot but think, is the path appointed by Providence for the elevation of the descendants of Africa throughout the world.*"†

The "regeneration" of Africa will doubtless be the final transforming power of her down-trodden descendants. And as they rise in the lands of their exile, by education and culture, to the threshold of a higher life—as their minds are strengthened and expanded by the wide and glorious prospects which literature and science open before them—they will become less

\* William Whipper, of Philadelphia.

† Letter to Hon. Simon Greenleaf, dated May, 1849.

pachydermatous than they now are; they will feel the pressure of influences which they now regard as natural and normal. The avenues they now traverse with ease will become too narrow for them. They will find that they cannot stir without the inconvenience of painful sores and irritations. The encumbrances and obstructions of their life will multiply, and they will long for a wider sphere for the free play and development of their social, moral, and intellectual nature. Shaking themselves free from the traditions and associations of the past, they will find that it is one thing to enjoy the hospitalities and indulgence of a mansion erected by and for others, and another to occupy a dwelling, be it ever so humble, constructed by one's self, for one's own purposes, and adapted to one's tastes.

"Tu proversi si come sa di sale  
Lo pane altrui, è com' è duro calle  
Lo scendere, è' il salir per l'altrui scale."\*

The growth of the negro thus far in the United States has been by accretion from without. He has grown out of the barbarism of his ancestors by the action of physical impression. He has been an outside spectator, and, in many instances, a dull and unimpressible spectator, of the social and political progress of his superiors. His training hereafter will be different: his progress will be from within. "The elements of real human progress," it has been remarked, "must be freely evolved out of man, and cannot be mechanically fastened on him." Love of race will take possession of the cultivated negro; and the enforced consciousness under which he has been laboring, of oneness with the Anglo-Saxon, will be extinguished. Under no other circumstances can he be properly developed. Love of race must be the central fire to heat all his energies and glow along all his activity. He must be animated by the earnest purpose and inspired by the great idea of a genuine race development.

Hitherto the negro has been living overshadowed by a foreign and powerful people, and many of the elements of true manhood could not be developed. There were certain functions of humanity which he was never called upon to discharge. Like *entozoa*, of which naturalists tell us, living in the insides of other animals and being constantly bathed by nutritive fluids, they absorb a sufficiency through their outer surfaces, and so have no need of stomachs and do not possess them. Politically and socially speaking, the American negro has been without a digestive cavity, or, to change the figure, plants and animals incessantly adapt themselves to outward circumstances. The oak which grows in the open field balances

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\*Dante: Paradiso, XVII: 58-60



itself with lateral boughs; the fir which rises in the forest rears its towering stem to the sky. Surround that oak with thick neighbors, and its branches will perish; let in the heat and light upon the covered shrub, and its growth will become thick and bushy. Let education and superior culture nurse the well-spring of a higher life within the negro, and he will readily recognize the force of these principles. He will feel the necessity of increasing measures of freedom, as the condition of social advancement, so as to afford full scope for the inherent energies of the mind. He will cease to regard the Anglo-Saxon and his peculiar development as the *ne plus ultra* of human excellence, or the United States as the last theatre—the *ultima thule*—of human exertion. Carried away by that line of Berkeley—

“*Westward* the course of empire takes its way,”

he has been unwilling to admit the idea of an eastern destiny for himself. He has clung with such pertinacity to that particular longitude, he has taken in so much west in his reckoning, that, considering his northern birth and his ethnographical connection with southern regions, he has assumed to our mind the peculiar shape of that biblical haven of Crete, which “lieth toward the south-west and north-west.” But as he rises to a higher plane of being, he will come to believe that Africa too has a destiny, and that the negro in his turn has lessons of wisdom to impart to mankind.

“God sends his teachers unto every age,  
To every clime, and every race of men,  
With revelations fitted to their growth  
And shape of mind, nor gives the realms of truth  
Into the selfish rule of one sole race.”\*

With the sad lessons of the past before them, gathered partly from their own experience, and partly from the unwritten but enduring annals of the race, and guided by their instinctive desires for unadulterated preservation, the framers of the Constitution of Liberia inserted the clause prohibiting white men from enjoying full citizenship in the Republic. Providence seemed to indicate the consistency of such a step in the physical influences with which He has surrounded the country. It was only putting the sanction of human legislation upon the enactments of God—re-enacting the laws of nature. The climate, formidable and too often fatal to Europeans, must ever prevent any considerable number of them being resident in Africa.

There is a species of amalgamation that will be of incalculable benefit to the negro returning from his exile, and that is

\* Lowell.

such amalgamation as took place when the Normans invaded England—an amalgamation between cognate races, or different families of the same race. The American negro will find rich and stimulating blood in the Mandingoes and Jalofs and Foulahs; in the Veys, Kroomen, and Greboes. Let him hasten home and mingle his blood with the blood of these tribes, and the fusion will be wholesome. "When the Normans had conquered England, there was but one alternative possible between them and the Saxon race—fusion or extirpation; and a future England depended upon severing the Norman tie with the continent, and grafting Norman culture upon the Saxon race-stock. When Norman nobles, shut up to England as their home, began to recognize the native beauty of her Saxon daughters, the conquered race absorbed the conquerors, and the English people, language, culture, grew from the sturdy Saxon stock."\* Thus will the negro, returning with his culture from abroad, be strengthened and improved by blending with the native tribes. And the wisdom of this policy is distinctly recognized by the leading minds of Liberia. Said President Warner, in the last Annual Message he delivered to the Legislature, December, 1867: "These tribes can and will furnish the Republic with an element more enduring physically, and which will, in time, become as efficient, morally and intellectually, as that which we are receiving from abroad. The incorporation of these people with ourselves will be the commingling of no antagonistic elements. Being of the same race, and in some instances of the same tribal origin as ourselves, with all the natural affinities, they will easily assimilate. It will be but ingrafting the wild plant upon the improved plant of the same common stock."

To those who would charge us with narrow exclusiveness in our preference for race, we reply, that we err in that respect—if we do err—with all the great patriots who have ever lived: with Abraham and Moses, and David and Daniel and Paul; with Solon and Lycurgus, with Demosthenes and Cicero, with Pitt, Macaulay, and Palmerston; with Washington, Webster, and Clay. There was more than simple rhyme in the lines of Beranger:

"I aime qu'un Russe soit Russe,  
Et qu'un Anglais soit Anglais;  
Si l'on est Prussien en Prusse,  
En France soyous Français."

So say we: *En Afrique soyous Africains!* It is sometimes urged upon us, that the country will be kept poor by the exclusion of Europeans, who would introduce large pecuniary capital. This may be so. But we are persuaded that, in spite

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\* Dr. J. P. Thompson, in *New Englander*, Jan., 1869.

of some possible commercial and even scientific benefits, there would be, on the whole, more loss than gain to the race by removing the restriction in question; it would be the victory of the gross and material over the pure and ideal; the triumph of commercial greed over national tastes and predilections.

By those who urge, with apparent plausibility, that the time has arrived, in the history of the world, when all political barriers, founded upon diversity of race, should be swept away—that Liberians, in view of the liberal course now taking in the United States, should discard the jealousies of race, and act on a broader and fairer principle of political policy—let it be remembered that Liberia is still in her infancy, and that her law, excluding Europeans from participation in the government, has a profounder basis than mere jealous rivalry. We cannot lose sight of the fact, that the character of nations is formed in their cradles. It depends mainly upon the germ which is first planted. The character of the United States is distinctly traceable to the character of the first colonists, and to the persistent course of the United States. (N. R. No. V, p. 247.) “The growth of a nation,” says Dr. J. P. Thompson, “is not through external accretion, but by vital assimilation. There must be a RACE-STOCK, sufficiently positive and vigorous to assimilate all foreign elements into its own individuality.” And again: “I marvel that political economists, looking simply to the increase of production, should stimulate immigration beyond our native power of assimilation. Since the loose and partisan administration of our naturalization laws makes the crudest immigrant an active member of the body politic, we may *increase our productive strength at the hazard of our political life*; for a population which, for any reason, we cannot absorb betimes into our proper race-stock, becomes a cause of disintegration within the heart of the state. \* \* \* \* We have seen in Austria how the molecules of diverse races continually tend asunder, because of such unassimilated races and communities within her body politic. Turkey is sick and ready to die. We cease to be a nation, if German influence and Irish influence are to vie with American influence. *We must suffer in this land no element of political power that is not thoroughly Americanized.*”\*

Dr. Thompson, knowing the irresistible assimilating power of the great American nation, can afford, as a philanthropist, to hold forth the language of the last sentence just cited. But he must be thankful that the original settlers of the country were numerous enough to give tone and character to its institutions, and create a public spirit before the operation of the “loose and partisan administration of the naturalization laws.” Suppose, in the infancy of that country, there had flowed into it the annu-

\* New Englander, January, 1869.

al thousands which for the last thirty or forty years have been pouring in, where would be the United States to-day? Would it be any better than Austria or the "sick man," Turkey? It is clear that the character of the accessions which a new country receives is a matter of transcendent and vital importance.

The idea of developing a respectable negro state in Africa is with Liberians the fundamental idea of their nationality. It is more important than the gold of California, or the diamond of Goleconda—more important than abundance of land or salubrity of climate. It is something moral we are seeking. We want here to elaborate and express the idea which God has given to us: to contribute our stone also to the great temple of human history.

"The great problem which human advancement requires to be solved, is the formation of a civilized state within the tropics. Until this is accomplished, it seems to me to be utterly absurd to talk as we do about the progress of mankind and the civilization of the human race. Such a state can never be established, except by means of the black race; and, therefore, and in that sense, except by means of it, the earth itself can never reach that point of advancement which God has put so palpably within its reach."\*

The introduction of Europeans among us just now would retard this great work, expose our institutions to the dangers and decay of mongrelism, confuse our instincts, and postpone the assertion of our individuality as a distinct group in the family of nations—called by our traditions, our peculiar instincts, and our geographical position to fulfill a special function in the great work of the world's civilization.

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#### THE CALL OF AFRICA.

We take from the *Christian Recorder*, the organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the following letter, addressed "to colored students, undergraduates, at Xenia, Lincoln, Howard, and other Colleges in the United States of America, on matters pertaining to the conversion of Africa, by Rev. Alexander Crummell, M. A.:"

GENTLEMEN: I have no doubt that the most of you have had your attention called to that most interesting field of Christian labor which lies before American Christians, namely, the millions of our emancipated brethren in our Southern States; and that very many of you have already decided to devote your lives to

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\*Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, in a letter to the colored people of Baltimore, dated March, 1846.



their enlightenment, upbuilding, and salvation. No nobler work could command the zeal and intellect of men, or even of angels; and may God bless whoever of you gives himself up to such generous Christian effort for the good of man!

It is not altogether unlikely, however, that there are some among you who have not yet decided what you will do in the great work of life, nor where you will employ the talents and acquirements God has given you. And, perhaps, because your minds are as yet in a state of suspense, you will be willing to listen to few words concerning the imminent needs and the vast importance of this great field, the continent of Africa.

For in very deed *now*, as never before, and, in all likelihood, never again in all future periods, are the children of Africa in distant lands called to a consideration of the needs of Africa, and to the question of duty, with respect to their ability to meet those needs. And of these children of Africa abroad, American black men are, in many respects, among the foremost; in mental acuteness, in manly enterprise, in the spirit of energy and perseverance, which they have caught from their superiors; and in the intelligence and cultivation which, in the Providence of God, have been recently so liberally given them. In all these several respects the American black man is superior to his brother in many other quarters; and hence the claim and the call of Africa for his sympathy and his zeal for the redemption of that continent seems to be stronger and more urgent than upon any other of his brethren.

This cause demands of them immediate attention. It is a claim which, from the very nature of the case, cannot be postponed to a future day. It comes just now with a peremptoriness never before heard in all our history, and which a generation hence it will be impossible to be repeated.

One or two considerations will serve to show *the need of immediate attention to this topic*. A consideration of the *laws of population* will show that if American black men are ever to do anything for Africa, they must needs contemplate the duty at once.

At the present time there is a felt identity of the children of Africa with their race. For two centuries they have been a distinct class by themselves. For generations they have been held in bondage as a "serf race." As a people doomed to bondage, a peculiar legislation has been framed for them, thus forcing upon them a consideration of isolation. This *civil* legislation has been supplemented by an *ecclesiastical regimen* the exact counterpart of a degrading State policy, which likewise fastened upon them a distinctiveness of class feeling and the consciousness of race. And thus civilly, religiously, and socially, the children of Africa in America, have been divorced from that

solidarity of races in the United States of America, which, out of many, has made one mighty nation; and have been made to feel themselves a *foreign* class in the land of their birth.

And now, notwithstanding all the jubilant sensations of emancipation, and the glad realities of a state of freedom, "race-feeling" is yet an abiding conviction.

But this cannot last long. All the banks and entrenchments which served heretofore to hedge in and hold this feeling, are broken down. The floods of a broad Americanism, of a limitless catholicity, have set in upon you; and every day, every hour, they are undermining every prop of distinction and every possible support of it.

Hence it is manifest, that only for the briefest period *can* the children of Africa in the United States feel the conviction of race. Race-feeling among black Americans is doomed; it cannot last long; it has nothing in the future to uphold it.

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#### THREE YEARS' WORK FOR NATIVE AFRICANS.

The Rev. J. M. Deputie writes from New Tom's Station, near Marshall, Liberia, June 3d, concerning his labors for the natives, as follows:

"One month hence will end my three years' labor among the people of this place. The blessed Gospel has been heard by attentive ears, and, like leaven, is silently but surely doing its work. The services of the Sabbath grow in interest. All show a willingness to hear the Word of Life. To my question, Do you want me to go away? they answer, No. *Many* are persuaded their 'gree grees' will not carry them to the Christian's heaven. May the Lord prosper the work, and bring them all to a saving knowledge of Himself.

We hope that these poor people may be made subjects of earnest prayer by *all* who desire their conversion. We need the influence of the Holy Spirit, for our work is a great one. 'A great door and effectual is opened unto us, and there are many adversaries.' Pray, therefore, that we may be watchful, that we may stand fast in the faith, that we may quit us like men, and be strong. These heathen are to be given to Christ if there is truth in inspiration; and if there is any faithfulness in God's servants, it should be possessed by us who are laboring among them. 'If Africa's fountains of life have been poisoned, let the wells of salvation be opened to her, thus giving her beauty for ashes, the oil of gladness for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness.'

My school continues to prosper as rapidly as can be expected under existing circumstances. I have twelve scholars, all very anxious to make good use of the opportunity they have of acquiring knowledge."

## REPORT OF BISHOP PAYNE.

*To the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, assembled in Baltimore in October, 1871:* After an experiment of two years' residence in this country, the Missionary Bishop for Cape Palmas and parts adjacent is convinced that he is permanently disabled for further service in a tropical climate. During the past year, therefore, as in the previous one, he has been able only to look on his jurisdiction at a distance, to give such counsel as he might, and to "pray the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth laborers into His harvest."

How much need there has been, and is, for such prayer from him and all, will be apparent when it is stated that, in a field where a *host* was required, *one ordained foreign missionary*, assisted by four ladies, has been left to bear the unequal burden. Within the past four months, one lady, for some time connected with the Mission, has returned to it accompanied by another sister. But *no minister offers for the work*. Under such circumstances it was not to be expected that the Mission would make progress. Could it, in reason, be hoped that it could retain ground already occupied?

The Liberian pastors of six churches have remained steadfastly at their posts, and so far as reports are made to me, they have performed regularly the duties of their respective charges. In two of these churches, namely, Trinity Church, Monrovia, and St. Mark's, Cape Palmas, through the influence of the gracious Spirit, considerable accessions have been made to the communion. At Crozerville, too, our most interior Liberian station, a number await confirmation. But in the small Liberian settlements, composed chiefly of a population trained in other Christian bodies, the increase in our churches must be small and comparatively unimportant.

Never was there a more urgent need of leaders in our African Mission than now. From the year 1851 to 1859, when the Missionary Bishop was aided by a band of earnest missionaries, our operations were extended along 250 miles of Coast, and about 100 miles interior. Eight stations in Liberia, and fourteen amongst the heathen were opened; while the adjacent countries, in every direction, were examined, and found ripe for missionary work. Recently new fields have opened. Pagan tribes far interior from Cape Palmas, and Mahometans lying north of Monrovia and Cape Mount, invite the immediate service of the Missionary of the Cross!

Is this a time when the Church should timidly withdraw from the work of Evangelization in Africa? Is it a time when her Bishops and Presbyters should stand aloof, and leave the work to be carried on by a solitary foreign missionary, and

such feeble instruments as he may possibly raise up from the corrupt mass of heathenism? God forbid!

In proceeding to give the statistics of the Mission, I regret to say that some of the missionaries have failed to send me their reports.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Stations—Liberian, 10; native, 14; total, 24. Ministers—Foreign, including Bishop, 2; Liberian, 8; native, 3; total, 13. Candidates for Holy Orders—Liberian, 3; native, 3; total, 6. Churches, 9; chapels, 1; total, 10. Other regular preaching places, 64. Christian families, 231. Persons attending church, 595. (These numbers do not embrace irregular heathen attendants.) Baptisms—Infant, 93; adult, 22; total, 115. Communicants, 453. Marriages, 31. Burials, 38. Sunday-School Teachers—Male, 53; female, 49; total, 102. Sunday-School Scholars, 1,104. Scholars supported by Mission, 107; day do., 73; total, 183. Vernacular Schools—Teachers—Male, 19; female, 3; total, 22. Vernacular Schools—Pupils, 301. Missionary contributions, \$2,228 26.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN PAYNE,

*Missionary Bishop at Cape Palmas, etc.*

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#### AFRICAN EXPLORERS.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at London, on the 13th November, 1871, Sir H. Rawlinson, President of the Society, in his address, said:

It is surprising, and not a little disappointing, that up to the present time nothing should have been heard of the progress of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition on the Upper Nile. I am in correspondence on the subject with our Consul-General in Egypt, and I learn from him that the Khedive's Government does not manifest any anxiety as to the safety of the expedition; but it is a fact that since Sir Samuel Baker entered the reedy forests of the Bahar Giraffe in the middle of last December, no intelligence whatever of his further movements had reached Khartoum at the date of our last advices from Egypt.

With regard, also, to our other great African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, we are still kept in a state of the most painful suspense. We learn by the last reports from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, dated in the middle of August, that the Arab merchants with whom Dr. Livingstone had traveled from the south up to Manyemeh, had passed on from that place to Ujiji; and early in the month of June were daily expected at Unyanyembe. From Livingstone himself, however, no direct intelligence had recently reached Zanzibar, and it was only by inference that Dr. Kirk supposed him to be still at Manyemeh. The



second batch of supplies intended for him had in the meantime passed on through Unyanyembe, *en route* to Ujiji, and Dr. Kirk was anxiously awaiting news of the arrival of the American traveler, Mr. Stanley, at that place. This gentleman, who is said to be of the true exploring type, left Bagamoyo, on the coast, for Ujiji, in February last, and intended to communicate with Livingstone before proceeding further into the interior, so that we must receive before long, from this, if not from any other quarter, some definite intelligence of our great traveler's present condition, and his plans for the future. Those who know Mr. Stanley personally are much impressed with his determined character and his aptitude for African travel. His expedition is well equipped, and he enjoys the great advantage of having secured the services of "Bombay," the well-known factotum of Speke and Grant. He is entirely dependent, I may add, on his own resources, and is actuated apparently by mere love of adventure and discovery; and I need hardly say that if he succeeds in restoring Livingstone to us, or in assisting him to solve the great problem of the upper drainage into the Nile and Congo, he will be welcomed by this Society as heartily and as warmly as if he were an English explorer acting under our immediate auspices.

The meeting will be glad to hear that we have to-day received information from the Treasury that Her Majesty's Government, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, has granted £300 from the royal bounty to the children of Dr. Livingstone.

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#### LIBERIAN INDUSTRY.

The prosperity of a large community is often influenced in a remarkable degree by one man's zeal and singleness of purpose. Especially is this true in the case of inventors. Arkwright revolutionized cloth factories; Whitney gave a new impulse to cotton-raising when the difficulty of preparing the product for market had set a limit to production; and now an invention by Mr. E. S. Morris, of Philadelphia, seems about to open to Liberia a staple trade which will give it a high rank among commercial countries. In the vast fields of Africa coffee grows wild and may be easily cultivated; but an almost insuperable obstacle to its extensive production has hitherto existed in the past, that it could be hulled and cleaned only by a tedious hand process: hence the supply was necessarily limited. This obstacle the inventor's genius has removed, and coffee can now be hulled and cleaned by a single machine at the rate of one thousand pounds an hour. Nor is this the only advantage: by the old process the coffee must be hulled fresh and pulpy, thus by ex-

posure losing much of its strength and flavor, which in the new method is fully preserved, since the berry may be kept in its air-tight covering until dry. After trying a sample of the Liberian coffee hulled by this new machine, we do not hesitate to pronounce it superior both in appearance and flavor to the best Java.

Liberia has a good government, schools, a College, and churches, and is already well fitted to be the home of freedmen; but nothing would increase its prosperity and power of doing good so much as a commerce that would render it of importance in the eyes of the world, stimulate the industry of those who are already there, and afford opportunities for the labor of those who may hereafter make it their home.

The United States have received the greatest immigration of modern times, and why? Simply because there has been a great demand for labor at a remunerative price, and under a free government. If Liberia would become the home of large numbers of freedmen from across the waters; if she would spread her civilization through the interior of Africa; if she would become a thoroughly independent, self-supporting and prosperous commonwealth, she must establish her industries on broad and firm foundations. Indigo and palm-oil soap, are already produced, and now the valuable invention of Mr. Morris comes at a time most opportune both for coffee growers in Liberia and for commerce all over the world.

The freeing of slaves in Brazil will undoubtedly have a tendency to greatly lessen the Brazilian coffee crop for several years. During this period of short supply Liberia may establish a great staple trade, which the superiority of her product will fully enable her to maintain. The blessings of an important commerce would be almost inestimable: by it the unknown resources of this teeming continent would be rendered useful to mankind; by it civilization would be extended through these dim dominions of ignorance and superstition; by it Liberia would be raised to a higher place among the nations, and better fitted to receive the thousands longing to escape from remediless social degradation on this side of the Atlantic; and by it millions might be brought under the blessed influence of Christianity in vast regions where now the missionary cannot go. Strange indeed would it be if civilization, after circling the Mediterranean, crossing and re-crossing the ocean, should enter this continent at its western verge and extend to the Nile, then to begin again its ancient round.—*The Schoolcraft (Michigan) Dispatch.*

From the Monrovia Republican, October 21, 1871.

### RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

The friends of Mr. Roberts had been somewhat disappointed when he did not come out on the "Lagos." The explanation of the matter was, however, that Mr. Roberts left England in the steamer "Biafra." About midway of the Bay of Biscay the steamer encountered the usual equinoctial gales, and, after laboring for thirty-six hours amid much danger, Captain Hamilton put back into Falmouth. Mr. Roberts, with most of the passengers, (13 out of 19,) stuck by the ship and her most agreeable captain.

On the arrival of the "Biafra" in our harbor, though it was raining, the friends of Mr. Roberts were all astir to do him deserved honor. Three gigs, with oarsmen all well-dressed and in proper trim, carrying the Committee, were soon alongside the "Biafra."

The Committee, consisting of Col. R. A. Sherman, W. F. Nelson, Esq., Dr. R. C. Cooper, C. T. O'King, T. W. Haynes, R. B. Richardson, W. H. Lynch, A. H. McFarland, R. S. McGill, Jr., and G. D. Moore, met Mr. Roberts on the deck of the steamer. Col. Sherman informed Mr. Roberts that he and the gentlemen present constituted a Committee to welcome him home and to escort him ashore. Mr. Roberts replied in his usual urbane and courteous style. After enjoying some of the good things of a steamer's saloon, Mr. Roberts and lady, accompanied by the Committee, the whole company filling three gig boats, landed at McGill's wharf, where the Mayor of Monrovia made the following address of welcome:

HONORABLE SIR: In behalf of my fellow-citizens and your many friends, I congratulate you on the recovery of your health, and heartily welcome you to this our beloved country and only home. May the blessings of the great and good Governor of the universe be upon you, and may your life, which has been prolonged, and which has been devoted to the service of your country, still be prolonged, for future good for yourself and your country.

And, Madam, our hearty welcome home again extends to you also. I assure you that your safe arrival here has filled many a matron's and lassie's bosom with thanksgiving to God for His protecting care over you whilst in a foreign land, and being wafted homeward on the bosom of the mighty deep.

And be assured, Sir, that this is no vain show, but the spontaneous, deep, heart-felt regard your fellow-citizens have for you. We desire to express our continued attachment to you, and the joy and satisfaction we feel in our happy choice, which has again united the good and noble citizens to the father of our country.

That you and your good lady may long be spared to experience every blessing this world can afford, and to enjoy the affectionate regard of all classes of this community, is the prayer of us all.

Allow me, Sir, again, to express the joy of my fellow-citizens in welcoming you home.

The procession, under Captain R. J. Clark, marshal, Lieutenant Mathews, J. T. Richardson, jr., and G. W. Rose, assistants, marched up to Mr. Roberts' city residence, and shared in a sumptuous repast.

The remainder of the day was one of joy and hilarity: lanterns were displayed at night. Mr. Roberts is truly an honored man in Liberia.

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From the Monrovia Republican, October 21, 1871.

#### LIBERIAN INTELLIGENCE.

##### THINGS IN GENERAL.—

Mr. W. F. Nelson, who returned home on the 27th September, brought along with him a variety of seeds and cuttings of plants and flowers from England, Portugal, and Madeira, with a view of trying them in this climate. He brings also fifteen foreign sheep. Mr. Nelson has always been quite indefatigable in his practical efforts to improve the style of advancing things in this country.

The St. Paul's river has swollen this year higher than it has since 1857.

The first Tuesday in October was observed, under our Statute Laws, page 125, for selecting township officers in the several towns of this county.

Mr. H. C. Criswick has had come out from England an iron storehouse. He is erecting it on land leased just where Mr. Washington's store formerly stood, at the water-side.

Mr. James E. Moore is finishing off a fine brick building on Broad street, East end, in this city.

Secretary of the Treasury Roye is erecting a fine stone and brick dwelling near the Methodist E. Church, this city.

Mr. E. F. Roye, Secretary of the Treasury, purchased for his private account, at auction, on the 7th October, the Government schooner "Liberia."

New rice has begun to come in briskly in these parts.

Monrovia is being cleared of bush and jungle, with which the streets in some places and so many vacant lots are overrun.

Hon. James C. Minor, Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas of Montserrado county, died very suddenly, at his residence in this city, on Friday, 13th October. Mr. Minor was a most respected citizen, and had held many important offices in the Government. Mr. Minor was an honorary member of the Mechanics' Society, and an officer of the Grand Masonic Lodge of this city. He was aged about 65.



Hon. E. W. Wright, of Marshall, has been by the President appointed Judge of the Montserrado Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in place of James C. Minor, deceased.

Hon. J. Milton Turner, the American Minister, entertained at dinner, on the 16th October, President Roye, Secretary Lewis, Mayor Yates, Doctor Cooper, Hon. Benj. Anderson, Mr. Lynch of the "Republican," and Capt. L. F. Richardson of the "Thos. Pope."

A shock of the earth was experienced on the 5th October, at the upper part of the St. Paul's River. The houses of Messrs. William Cooper, James Cooper, Garrett Cooper, Augustus Washington, and others in that vicinity, were much shaken.

J. R. Taylor has been appointed Consul at Sierra Leone for the Republic of Liberia.

#### RELIGIOUS.—

The Methodist Mission Board in America has advised the churches here to an organization *independent of foreign support*. The church at Monrovia accepts the issue. It has for some time back defrayed its own expenses and paid its own pastor—Rev. Henry E. Fuller.

The Quarterly meeting of the Methodist church for this city, was well attended. Bishop Roberts held forth in the morning, and Rev. P. Gross in the afternoon of the session.

Mr. B. P. Yates, Financial Agent of the Southern Baptist Board, has received letters encouraging the expectation of material aid for extending the operations of that Mission here.

#### MARINE—

The Cutter "A. Wood," belonging to Messrs. A. W. Wood & Bros., of Harper, Maryland county, was lost on the bar in going out the Hoffman River, on the afternoon of September 14th.

Capt. A. Alexander, of New York, well known here, is engaged in building a large bark, intended for the African trade. She is to be named the "Liberia." Capt. A. will come out in her on the first trip.

A new steamer—"Nelly"—has been sent out from England for the Gold Coast Government. She is 92 tons, 123 feet long, 15 breadth, 8 feet 9 inches depth.

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#### LETTER FROM REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, *August 18, 1871.*

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from Sierra Leone, whither I went for a fortnight's rest, and, in answer to most cordial messages to visit an old University acquaintance, the new Bishop of Sierra Leone, Dr. Cheetham. My visit there, though brief, was very pleasant. I had several interviews with the Bishop and clergy, both English and native; visited the Government and other schools; saw much social life; was entertained everywhere cordially; preached in the Cathedral.

Two things made a deep impression upon me. 1st. The aggressive action

of the Sierra Leone Church relative to the paganism of the neighborhood and the whole line of the Coast. I find the Bishop, albeit a new man, is thoroughly master of his work. He has been in Sierra Leone but a brief period, and has already commenced the movements which will concentrate his forces at Freetown and throughout the Colony, and bring into active co-operation the activities of his laymen. He has invited me to meet a conference of clerical and lay delegates, which is to assemble in October, for the more thorough working of his diocese, and especially for the correction of some of the most prominent defects of Sierra Leone domestic and industrial life. Female education, abnormal addiction to trade, *i. e.*, with neglect of agriculture, are the worst ills of life in the Colony; and Bishop Cheetam is anxious to concentrate thought and effort for their correction, and the commencement of a new order of things. I shall not be able to attend his conference; but I used my opportunity while at Sierra Leone to make a few suggestions, which our more direct industrial and agricultural operations fully warrant.

The 2d point, which indeed excited my great surprise, was the superior culture furnished, on the largest scale, in the grammar and public schools of Sierra Leone. I went into the grammar school—a school containing nigh a hundred youth; its masters native gentlemen, trained in the school. Its present (temporary) master, one of the first linguists on the Coast—and there I found large classes of twenty and thirty boys, reading with ease the Latin classics, and doing problems in Algebra and Euclid. I went into the common school, now under the direction of an English layman—a Mr. Postleswathe—evidently a first director and manager. The school is divided into two departments, and numbers nigh two hundred children. I examined them, or rather stood by at an examination of them by the principal, and listened with astonishment to prompt and ready answers in *mental* arithmetic, in proportion, fractions, and such like, in a class of boys twenty-odd in number, of the ages of from twelve to sixteen. In this school the youth are instructed in music, arithmetic, grammar, &c., &c., and prepared for almost any superior duty in life.

I am very gratefully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER CRUMMELL.

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#### AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Fifty-fifth Anniversary of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will be held in this city on Tuesday, January 16th, at half-past seven o'clock p. m. Hon. John H. B. Latrobe is to preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., of New York, Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and others.

The Board of Directors will begin their annual session in their rooms in the Colonization Building, Washington, D. C., on the same day at twelve o'clock m.

## ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

REV. JACOB VONBRUNN.—The African King and Baptist Missionary. Rev. Jacob Vonbrunn, who visited the United States last May, writes from his Liberian home that he has baptized four natives since his return, and twenty-two more were soon to be baptized. The natives are very anxious to hear the Gospel, and there is great need of more laborers. The Republic of Liberia furnishes access to several hundred thousand natives for the establishment of schools and churches. Many native kings are willing to build school-houses and aid the missionaries.

STEAM ON THE NIGER.—The screw steamer *Victoria* lately arrived from a voyage up the River Niger, with a large and valuable cargo of ivory, palm-oil, &c., which was at once transhipped on board the regular steamer *Bonny* for England. The accounts brought by the *Victoria* from the Niger expedition were of the most satisfactory character. The *Victoria* was to return to the Niger on the 29th of September. The cargo, which was transhipped on board the *Bonny*, is we believe, one of the most valuable which has ever come down the Niger.

GABOON AND CORISCO PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—Rev. S. H. Murphy writes September 22: "How vast the work here. All Africa is opening, and shall anything prevent our possessing the land for Jesus? We must be aggressive, but this cannot be unless the Church in America comes to our aid with its consecrated sons and wealth. Rev. Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Thompson, of Scotland, had gone into the interior, where no white man had ever been. They returned in excellent health and spirits." Rev. Ibia writes of a revived state of things on Corisco, especially among the women. Rev. Mr. Bushnell writes of a precious revival at Gaboon. More than thirty persons had applied for admission to the church. Of these Rev. Mr. Kops, writing a few days later, October 2, says thirteen were received on profession of their faith, and three united by letter.

SOUTH AFRICAN REMAINS.—A Natal (S. E. Coast of Africa) correspondent writes that the diamond fields on the Vaal River cover so large an extent of ground, that to effect a thorough search would occupy 20,000 men 100 years. From this assertion it might be supposed that the diamonds lie very deep; but the contrary seems to be the case, for we are told that they all lie comparatively near the surface, the digger seldom going down deeper than seven feet. The copper in Namaqualand is likewise near the surface, and stone implements are also found in a similar position. This is accounted for by the fact that the country is fast wearing down. These implements and other indications of former habitations appear to be abundant in Basutoland. Upon digging several feet below the surface, near any of the occupied villages of the Basuto people, stone implements are found, and at a less depth the remains of fire-places, broken pots, (clay,) and ash and cinder heaps are discovered. These remains are very abundant through the whole of Basutoland.

LIBERIAN SEVEN PER CENT. LOAN.—The London Stock Exchange have authorized this loan to be marked in the official list.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December, 1871.

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|--|--------|--|------------|
| <b>VERMONT.</b>  |        | Duncan, ea. \$10; John A. Miller, \$5; John C. Woodruff, \$2; Cash, \$20.50; Other Church Collections, viz: Courtland Parker, \$20; H. M. Baldwin, \$15; Col. M. L. Smith, F. W. Jackson, Wm. Howkins, A. Carter, Jr., ea. \$10; Rev. W. F. Findley, D. D., \$2..... | 204 50     |
| By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$106.42.)  |        | <i>Trenton</i> —Judge Nixon .....  | 20 00      |
| <i>Montpelier</i> —Hon. Asahel Peck, \$16; Hon. Daniel Baldwin, Samuel Wells, ea. \$5; C. Dewey, D. Dewey, H. S. Loomis, Cash, Dr. G. M. Brigham, ea. \$1.....   | 25 00  | <i>New Brunswick</i> —S. Van Wickle.....   | 15 00      |
| <i>St. Albans</i> —Gyles Merrill, \$15; J. W. Newton, Hon. J. Gregory Smith, J. Whittimore, ea. \$10; H. M. Stevens, \$2; Col. Meth. Ch. \$8.42.....   | 55 42  |  |            |
| <i>Berlin</i> —J. E. Perrin, \$10; John Bosworth, \$2 .....  | 12 00  |  |            |
| <i>Underhill</i> —Col. Cong. Ch.....   | 14 00  |  |            |
|  | 106 42 |  | 308 63     |
| <b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>  |        | <b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>   |            |
| <i>Auburndale</i> —"A Friend," by Rev. Dr. Tracy .....   | 1 00   | <i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous.....  | 231 51     |
| By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$339 46.)  |        | <b>OHIO.</b>   |            |
| <i>Boston</i> —Albert Fearing, Misses Newman, Edward Wigglesworth, ea. \$50; Amos A. Lawrence, Wm. R. Lawrence, J. C. Braman, T. S. Williams, Thomas Wigglesworth, ea. \$25; Edward Wheelwright, \$20; Benj. Thaxter, \$3..... | 298 00 | <i>McConnellsville</i> —Legacy of Josiah Wright, by Hon. W. P. Sprague.....  | 216 50     |
| <i>Chelsea</i> —T. R. Cushing, \$5; Dea. Beacon, C. S. Hapgood, ea. \$2.....   | 9 00   | <i>Bolivar</i> —D. Yant, for a Bible to be sent to King Bombay, at Cape Mount, Liberia. ....   | 10 00      |
| <i>Beverly</i> —Col. Washington St. Ch., \$14.26; Baptist Ch., viz: Dea. Lankham, \$5; B. O. Pierce, \$3; Sundry Persons, \$2.20; J. Picket, \$5; Miss Rantoul, D. Roberts, W. A. Smith, ea. \$1.....                          | 32 46  |  | 226 50     |
|  | 340 46 | <b>ILLINOIS.</b>   |            |
| <b>NEW YORK.</b>   |        | By Rev. George S. Inglis, (\$50.50.)   |            |
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| <i>Brooklyn</i> —Theodore L. Mason, M. D., to const. his son, LEWIS D. MASON, M. D., a L. M. \$30; Lewis D. Mason, M. D. \$10 .....  | 40 00  | <i>Greenville</i> —James Hepburn.....  | 2 50       |
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| <i>Port Richmond</i> —Reformed Ch., \$70; L. Burgess, \$1.....   | 71 00  | <b>FOR REPOSITORY.</b>   |            |
| <i>Kingston</i> —Mrs. Reynolds and daughter.....   | 100 00 | <b>VERMONT</b> — <i>Barton</i> —A. C. Robinson, John P. Sartle, J. E. Skinner, Wm. Joslyn, Moses Sargeant, ea. \$1, for 1872, by Rev. J. K. Converse .....   | 5 00       |
|  | 332 14 | <b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b> — <i>Goffstown</i> —Rev. Abel Manning, to August 1, 1873.....   | 1 00       |
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| By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$239.50.)  |        | <b>GEORGIA</b> — <i>Rome</i> —Brison Hyder, for 1872.....  | 2 00       |
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|  |        | Miscellaneous.....   | 231 51     |
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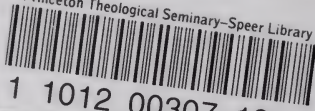




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